

Fact sheet details lies behind Bush's countdown to war

The Dec. 28 *New Federalist* newspaper has released a second fact sheet explaining the politics and policies behind George Bush's drive for war in the Persian Gulf. While much of the material in the fact sheet has appeared in previous issues of *EIR*, bringing it all together in a compact form will give Americans a powerful lever to reverse these policies. As with the first fact sheet, *New Federalist* intends to release this one separately as well, with a total circulation reaching upwards of a million people.

The fact sheet details the orchestration of a series of lies beginning with casting the responsibility for the Persian Gulf crisis onto Iraq. The truth is that Iraq was manipulated into its present stance by a deliberate series of provocations by the Kuwaitis, the British, the Israelis, and the U.S. government. U.S. troops are not in the Gulf to protect the national integrity of Kuwait, but, as the fact sheet documents, the present troop deployment was foreshadowed in the 1982 Malvinas War. Since then, step by step, the policy of NATO out-of-area deployment has been implemented, along with a shift from East-West confrontation to North-South population wars.

The intention of this policy is to give the Anglo-American Establishment complete military and economic control over the territory, resources, economies, and populations of all developing sector nations. This policy has been most closely associated with the Canadian publishing company the Hollinger Corp., with Henry Kissinger and his associates, and prominently includes the controllers of the present Ariel Sharon-led war government in Israel. Key to inciting Iraq to move into Kuwait was the installation, in the first week of June, of that Israeli government. This was seen by the Iraqis as a direct threat against them, considering that the Israelis and the British were threatening to target alleged new military installations in Iraq.

The fact sheet recounts how the U.S. government deliberately misled Saddam Hussein into believing that the United States would not take sides if the Iraqi dispute with Kuwait were escalated, and that in fact the U.S. government sympathized with Iraq's claims against Kuwait. On July 25, 1990, U.S. Ambassador to Iraq April Glaspie met with Saddam Hussein to discuss possible U.S. responses to an Iraqi move into Kuwait. The interview was released in an Arabic tran-

scription which was translated into English by ABC News, and also published by the *New York Times* on Sept. 23, 1990.

U.S. gives green light for invasion

In the course of the discussion, Glaspie reported: "Mr. President, not only do I want to say that President Bush wants better and deeper relations with Iraq, but he also wants an Iraqi contribution to peace and prosperity in the Middle East. President Bush is an intelligent man. He is not going to declare an economic war against Iraq." And later: "I know you need funds. We understand that, and our opinion is that you should have the opportunity to rebuild your country. But we have no opinion on the Arab-Arab conflicts like your border dispute with Kuwait. I was in the American Embassy in Kuwait during the late 1960s. The instruction we had during this period was that we should express no opinion on this issue, and that the issue is not associated with America. James Baker has directed our official spokesmen to emphasize this instruction."

At that time, Glaspie was under instruction to determine Iraq's intent vis-à-vis Kuwait. She left the country Monday, July 30, two days before the invasion. She has been kept incommunicado by the Department of State ever since. She has never been called to testify before any congressional committee, and the ABC-*New York Times* revelations have been conveniently forgotten. The issues then under discussion included: a) the border between Iraq and Kuwait; b) economic warfare directed against Iraq, involving theft of oil, financial warfare—conducted in the form of a credit blockade—and extortion around the country's debt incurred during its eight-year war with Iran. These were the matters over which Iraq invaded Kuwait and upon which Glaspie reported, relayed as instructions from her boss, U.S. Secretary of State James Baker: "We have no opinion on the Arab-Arab conflicts like your border dispute with Kuwait."

Another bombshell in the fact sheet relates to an intelligence memorandum written by Kuwait's former security chief, Brig. Gen. Fahd Ahmed Al-Fahd, to the member of the Kuwaiti royal family responsible for covert operations and internal security, Minister of Interior Al-Salim Sabah. The document was recovered from the files of the security

bureau after the Aug. 2 invasion. Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz has demanded the U.N. investigate, but an investigation has not been forthcoming. It reports on a secret meeting between General Al-Fahd and CIA director William Webster at the CIA headquarters in Langley, Virginia on Nov. 14, 1989.

The document describes a U.S.-Kuwaiti plan to “exploit and benefit from the deteriorating economic situation” of Iraq. Paragraph 5 of the document reads: “We agreed with the American side that it was important to take advantage of the deteriorating economic situation in Iraq in order to put pressure on that country’s government to delineate our common border. The Central Intelligence Agency gave us its view of appropriate means of pressure, saying that broad cooperation should be initiated between us, on condition that such activities are coordinated at a high level.”

CIA spokesman Mark Mansfield has denounced the Iraqi-released memo as a “fabrication.” He did admit that the meeting of the spy chiefs took place, but insisted that it was a mere “courtesy call.”

The grab for Iraqi oil

On Oct. 31, 1990, the Iraqi government released a top-secret intelligence memorandum. Despite the fact that Iraq was considered to be acting on behalf of U.S. interests in its war against Iran, they have received no economic assistance to help them in defraying the costs of that war. Furthermore, a policy of credit blockade had been launched on Aug. 20, 1988, the day a ceasefire was declared in the war against Iran. The fact sheet quotes from an editorial in the British Establishment mouthpiece, the *Economist* magazine, to show that there was a deliberate Anglo-American policy of destroying Iraq’s economy. The cited editorial, entitled “Out of the Gulf’s Rubble,” gloated that Iraq faced a devastating vulnerability because of its vast postwar debt. “About half of this debt is owed to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, which may forget it; perhaps \$10 billion to Russia and Eastern Europe, which will not. Nor will the West’s commercial banks, which have lent Iraq \$26 billion,” it stated. The paper asserted that credit to finance the postwar reconstruction of Iraq would be forthcoming only if Iraq “turned over its oil reserves of 100 billion barrels—second only to Saudi Arabia—and rich deposits of other minerals like sulfur, phosphates and bauxite.”

Thus, immediately at the end of one war, Iraq had been set up as one of the principal targets of the next, the war to establish what George Bush calls the “New Order.”

The third factor in the setup of the Gulf war, which is extensively documented, was the formation of the Sharon-dominated government of Israel out of the wreckage of the preceding national unity government, in the first week of June 1990. The Iraqi invasion of Kuwait has been used as a pretext for war. But the policy behind the pretext is called NATO “out-of-area” deployments. The Cold War being over, the argument goes, as evidenced by the Malta summit

on Dec. 2-3, 1989, military operations must be shifted against Third World populations. The little nation of Panama was the first target. In the American invasion on Dec. 20, 1990, more than 4,000 civilians were butchered by U.S. troops—human sacrifices to the New Order.

‘Carter Doctrine’ paved the way

Under Jimmy Carter, the same policy provided the secret underpinnings of the Camp David agreements negotiated with Egypt and Israel. The hidden commitment surfaced in November 1979, when Edgar Bronfman of the Anti-Defamation League proposed the formation of a Middle East Treaty Organization, to include Israel, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Jordan. It was incorporated in the so-called “Carter Doctrine” laid out in President Jimmy Carter’s State of the Union address of 1980, under which the Persian Gulf was declared, in the wake of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, a zone of U.S. strategic interest, and the Rapid Deployment Force, out of which General Schwartzkopf’s Central Command evolved, was formed as the military capability to be deployed.

Schwartzkopf laid out the political and military mission of his command to the Senate Armed Services Committee chaired by Sen. Sam Nunn (D-Ga.) on Feb. 8, 1990. Schwartzkopf told the committee that, “in the time I have commanded the United States Central Command, these facts have become clear to me: The economies of the U.S. and its European and Pacific allies are increasingly dependent on the uninterrupted flow of Persian Gulf oil; the greatest threat to U.S. interests in the area, is a spillover of a regional conflict which could endanger American lives, threaten U.S. interests in the area or interrupt the flow of oil, thereby requiring the commitment of U.S. combat forces.” Schwartzkopf went on: “Three mutually supporting strategies are required for the region: one for peacetime, one for regional contingencies, and one for global warfare.”

The out-of-area deployments policy was incorporated into U.S. military planning during the early 1980s as a result of Carter’s genocidal “Global 2000” project, which put forward a blueprint for dealing with what Carter and company considered the threat represented by growing human population and finite resources. Gen. Maxwell Taylor, a member of the genocidal Draper Fund, took the point in this, sponsoring an effort which culminated in the August 1981 publication in *Military Review* of an article by Lt. Col. John G. Wilcox entitled “The Military Implications of the *Global 2000 Report*.” Taylor told *EIR* on April 14, 1981, “I have already written off 1 billion people. These people are in places in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. We can’t save them. The population crisis and the food supply question dictate that we should not even try. It is a waste of time.”

Clearly, the cited documentation must be considered in the ongoing congressional hearings. As the impact of the two fact sheets spread across the United States, the pressure should mount to halt the drive to war.